

Tighter Safeguards Sought

Diplomatic Fallout Is Growing Over Lost Soviet A-Satellite

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (WP).—Diplomatic fallout from the breakup of the Soviet nuclear-powered space satellite over Canada's may parallel the radioactive fallout, U.S. specialists said yesterday.

Even before the Canadian report that "extremely dangerous" nuclear debris appears to have landed on its territory, senior administration officials said that "there is bound to be agitation" from many nations for tighter safety standards.

There are also signs of tougher international demands to bar nuclear power devices from space. Some nations also are protesting that they were not forewarned of the Soviet satellite malfunction.

Sweden expressed "regret" to the Soviet Embassy in Stockholm about the lack of warning, the Swedish Foreign Ministry confirmed.

U.S. Praise
There was a morning-after reaction by the Carter administration to the episode in which it commended "the very cooperative fashion" in which the Soviet Union replied to questions about the satellite before it broke up.

The State Department said: "We are considering several possible initiatives as a result of this incident." One includes the possibility of expanding agreement with the Soviet Union, such as the 1967 outer space treaty, press officer Jit Schuler said.

The treaty makes nations liable for damages caused by space ob-

jects that they launch. It can be invoked by Canada against the Soviet Union.

Considerable ferment is now expected inside the United Nations Outer Space Committee on the adequacy of this treaty.

In Japan, a leading anti-nuclear bomb organization sent a protest to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev demanding the immediate withdrawal of all its nuclear-powered satellites from space.

West German Comment

A prominent West German newspaper, the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, in contrast to the Carter administration's commendation of the Soviet Union for cooperation, charged that the Soviet Union "acted irresponsibly" in failing to issue its own warning that it had "lost control of the satellite."

Carter administration officials, however, generally have taken the opposite tack, recognizing the sensitivity they share with the Soviet Union about what are highly secret "spy" satellites.

Neither the United States nor the Soviet Union discusses the military reconnaissance satellites in public. And yet they are the foundation for all nuclear strategic arms limitation negotiations to detect nuclear weaponry.

As a result, many U.S. specialists were skeptical that the Soviet Union would provide any information about its out-of-control space satellite when President Carter's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, on Jan. 12, first raised the issue with Soviet Ambassador Anatoli Dobrynin.

Fearful Harsh Comment

"Frankly, I thought they were likely to tell us to go to hell," an administration spokesman said. From a Soviet standpoint, it could have been feared that the United States was embarking on a damaging propaganda campaign to tell the world that a Soviet spacecraft containing a nuclear threat had run amok.

Instead, it was said, Mr. Brzezinski was able to convince Mr. Dobrynin that the United States genuinely "was seeking information" to minimize a global hazard and was "not sandbagging them for PR (public relations) purposes."

After Mr. Brzezinski's initial inquiry to Mr. Dobrynin, the Soviet Union replied with unusual swiftness, but without unnecessary detail, on Jan. 13. A further inquiry on Jan. 17 brought "more complete answers" on Jan. 19. "They didn't give us a tremendous amount of information," an administration source said, but "we didn't ask for a lot."

Communists Said To Offer Fortune For Bonn Plane

BOHNS, Jan. 27 (UPI).—Communist secret services have offered up to 15 million Deutschmarks (\$7.1 million) to any West German Air Force pilot flying a U.S.-designed Starfighter jet to the East, the former chief of West Germany's military counterintelligence service said in an interview released today.

Former Brig. Gen. Paul Scherer told Welt am Sonntag, a newspaper, that the Communists were not as interested in the aircraft itself as in its sophisticated radar and photographic equipment, which permits the taking of pictures showing all details of enemy troop movements at a distance of up to 62.5 miles.

Gen. Scherer's statement was not surprising, West German security officials estimate there are between 8,000 and 10,000 East German spies operating in West Germany. Gen. Scherer said that about 1,500 Communist agents are exclusively spying on military installations and that the Communist bloc has placed so-called "silent agents" in the army, air force and navy. "These silent agents can communicate by radio to commit sabotage on X-day," he said. "There are not very many of them, but they are dangerous."

U.S. Begins Offices For Staff in Geneva

GENEVA, Jan. 27 (UPI).—A ground-breaking ceremony was held today for a new U.S. mission to the United Nations European office and the international organizations.

The buildings will cost 18.4 million Swiss francs (\$8.3 million). Set in a 5.7-acre park, the complex will consist of an 8-story main building and a 2-story wing. It will provide offices for approximately 100 permanent U.S. mission staff members.

U.S. to Increase Emergency Quota For Indo-Chinese

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP).—Seven thousand more Indo-Chinese refugees, most of them Vietnamese who left by boat, will be admitted to the United States, the Justice Department said yesterday.

Attorney General Griffin Bell said many of the refugees are now living on boats off the coast of Southeast Asia. They will be admitted to the United States under the attorney general's parole powers.

Mr. Bell acted in response to a proposal by the White House and State Department to allow more Vietnamese refugees to come to the United States on an emergency basis.

About 150,000 refugees from Communist-ruled Indo-Chinese countries have been admitted to the United States since April, 1976. The last group of refugees, about 15,000, was admitted in August of last year.

The State Department originally wanted to admit 18,000 more refugees, but administration officials said the figure was cut because of a lack of budgeted funds for the program. About 1,500 boat people have been leaving Vietnam each month and many have been denied admission to other countries.



WELL DONE—President Carter pats Gen. Daniel James, 57, on the arm as the highest-ranking black officer in U.S. history visited the White House before retiring. The President praised the general, who served 36 years, for making the U.S. proud.

2 U.S. Congressmen Report on Trip

Sudan-Egypt Vow to Arm Somalia Disclosed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (WP).—Egypt and the Sudan have pledged substantial military assistance, including troops, to help defend Somalia if Ethiopia invades it, two U.S. congressmen said yesterday.

Rep. Don Bonker, D-Wash., and Rep. Paul Tsongas, D-Mass., met with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat last month during a five-nation tour of northeastern Africa. They told President Carter yesterday that Mr. Sadat said that he had already sent \$30 million in arms aid to Somalia and had promised an armored brigade in the event of an invasion. Mr.

Sadat said that the Sudan has also promised to send a brigade, making the total commitment for the two countries from 4,000 to 5,000 troops.

Rep. Bonker and Rep. Tsongas urged Mr. Carter to adopt a more even-handed policy toward the Ethiopian-Somalia conflict and cautioned against regarding the crisis there solely in terms of the rivalry between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Referring to the huge buildup of Soviet arms in Ethiopia, the congressmen said that the "recent experience of Egypt, Sudan and Somalia suggests that in the end African nationalism is a more powerful political force than Communism in the African continent."

Stronger Ties Urged

Rep. Bonker and Rep. Tsongas, both members of the House International Relations Committee, warned against pushing Ethiopia into the position of having no place to turn except the Soviet Union, as they said Washington did to Cuba in the early 1960s. To prevent this, they urged a

strengthening of U.S.-Ethiopian relations, including sending a U.S. ambassador to fill a post that has been vacant for 17 months.

The congressmen's tour and their meeting with Mr. Carter underlined growing U.S. concern over the expanding Soviet and Cuban involvement in the region. The two congressmen had a rare meeting with Ethiopia's military leader, Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, who told them that Ethiopia intended to remain non-aligned despite its turn toward the Soviet Union for military assistance.

The congressmen said that the United States should condemn the Somali incursion into Ethiopia's Ogaden region but also express concern over a possible Ethiopian invasion of Somalia.

"Should the Ethiopians cross the border into northern Somalia, there will be regional warfare involving the Somalia, Ethiopia, Sudan and perhaps other Arab League states," they said. They visited Egypt, the Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia and Kenya during their tour.

Strike Staged in W. Germany By Conscientious Objectors

BONN, Jan. 27 (UPI).—West German conscientious objectors walked off their noncombatant jobs today to protest what they allege are official attempts to militarize their jobs.

Early reports indicated that several thousands of the 24,000 conscientious objectors doing substitute noncombatant work took part in the strike action.

Organizers of the strike said they would announce complete results of the strike tomorrow in Dortmund, where about 6,000 objectors are expected to participate in a demonstration.

The basic law of West Germany guarantees the right of conscientious objection to "war service involving the use of arms" but says such objectors "may be required to render a substitute service."

Type of Work
Substitute service usually is in social work, in homes for the aged or crippled, in schools for retarded or crippled children, in hospitals or doing civilian ambulance work.

Objectors organized their strike to protest government proposals that they no longer be allowed to go home each night but be required to live in barracks or dormitories.

The objectors said they fear placing them in dormitories would be a first step toward creation of a paramilitary work force.

The strikers also protested a Dec. 15 Constitutional Court decision suspending the right of a conscientious objector to avoid military service simply by registering his objection on a postcard sent to his draft board.

The left wings of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democratic party and of Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's Free Democratic party pushed the "postcard objection" rule through parliament last year. Until then, each objector had to undergo examination by a board which decided whether it thought he actually was a conscientious objector or merely trying to avoid military service.

Numbers Double

The "postcard objection" rule took effect on Aug. 1 of last year. The number of men registering conscientious objection immediately doubled.

Illinois Court Allows Display of Swastika

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 27 (UPI).—The Illinois Supreme Court "reluctantly" ruled today that the American Nazi party can display the swastika during marches in predominantly Jewish Skokie, saying it is up to the people of that Chicago suburb "to avoid the offensive symbol."

Justice William Clark dissented from the decision, which said that the swastika does not constitute "fighting words" nor is it so "offensive and peace-threatening to the public that its display can be enjoined."

Robber in Alaska Has Plenty Of Money but No Place to Go

JUNEAU, Alaska, Jan. 27 (AP).—When news of the robbery at the National Bank of Alaska spread, people couldn't believe it. "He's either incredibly dumb or incredibly smart and knows some way to get out of this town that I don't," said Police Chief James Barkley.

Surrounded by water and glacial mountains, Alaska's capital is an old gold-mining town that now has 17,000 residents and about 50 miles of roads, none of which leads anywhere.

The only way out of Juneau is by boat or by air on one of the six commercial flights departing daily.

"A bank robbery? In Juneau, Alaska? You gotta be kidding me," said a woman standing on a street corner opposite the bank.

The robbery occurred yesterday, the FBI said, when a middle-aged man armed with a revolver gave a bank teller a handwritten note demanding money.

He stuffed the money into a paper bag, retrieved his note and left the bank on foot, the FBI said. Bank officials said the FBI refused to say how much money was taken.

An FBI agent described the robber as a "white man about 5 feet 10 inches tall, weighing 160 pounds, with a pompadour, heavily lined face. He was wearing a red and blue wool hat and a heavy green parka with a fur collar."

The only other known bank robbery in Juneau history was in 1932 when a robber pointed a pistol at a local bank teller and told her to "give it up." She was shot in a pistol duel outside the bank with the cashier.

U.S. Says Russia Is 'Stonewalling' Belgrade Report

BELGRADE, Jan. 27 (UPI).—U.S. Ambassador Arthur Goldberg today accused the Soviet Union of "stonewalling" to delay negotiations on a final report for the Belgrade conference reviewing the Helsinki agreement.

Soviet delegate Yuri Voronov accused Mr. Goldberg of "fanaticism" and charged that the United States is trying to push its own "demagogic" agenda on human rights and away from the work of drafting a report.

Mr. Goldberg, in the sharpest exchange yet in the final phase of the 35-nation meeting, complained: "Thus far the drafting groups have, by and large, not been able to do meaningful drafting. I must regretfully attribute this to Soviet recalcitrance."

Later, he said, "They have stonewalled."

The Soviet Union two weeks ago proposed a three-page draft report, with only a vague mention of human rights. Western and neutral countries immediately rejected the proposal, and the meeting deadlocked.

Italy's Bishops Renew Anti-Marxism Stand

By Paul Holtmann

ROME, Jan. 27 (NYT).—Italy's Catholic hierarchy yesterday strongly reaffirmed its condemnation of Marxism and Communism, declaring that they had undergone "no substantial change, particularly on the ideological level."

The statement by the permanent council—or steering committee—of the Italian Bishops Conference, coming on the 11th day of the current government crisis, was considered tantamount to a church veto of the participation of Communists in the next Cabinet.

"The Communist party is demanding a role in what it says should be a 'national emergency government,' capable of coping with Italy's present grave problems, especially terrorism and other political violence, and an economic slump that is causing more unemployment, particularly among young people."

The secretary-general of the Communist party, Enrico Berlinguer, in an address to the party's Central Committee yesterday, forcefully restated the request for the inclusion of Communists in the government.

Mr. Berlinguer stressed the party's desire to collaborate with Catholics and with the Christian Democratic party, Italy's strongest political force. The Christian Democratic party has already rejected the Communist bid for sharing power.

The outgoing Premier, Giulio Andreotti, who is expected to succeed himself and to set up a new government, is seeking a

compromise with the Communists whereby he would again obtain their passive support, as his previous Cabinet had during the last 18 months, without having to give them ministerial posts.

Today's message by the standing group of the episcopate, representing and guiding Italy's 300 archbishops and bishops, in effect reinforced the Christian Democratic refusal of any deal with the Communist party that would make it a junior partner in government.

The 18-man permanent council of the bishops recalled earlier warnings against Marxism and Communism. Actually, the statement was much more blunt than any pronouncement by the church hierarchy on Marxist ideology in practice in recent years.

Since the pontificate of Pope John XXIII, 1958-63, the church in Italy has taken a posture of detachment from Italian politics. The declaration issued today appeared to be a shift toward greater militancy, reminiscent of the days of Pope Pius XII, 1958-63.

At Opening of Parliament

South Africa President Sees 'Total Assault' From Outside

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—A new Parliament expected to prove critical in South African history opened here today with a warning that the country is under "total assault" from the outside world.

President Nicolaas Diederichs also said in opening the session that South Africa was the victim of a "hypocritical and cynical... vendetta."

His speech before assembled ministers, MPs and ambassadors, contained no hint of any change of direction in South Africa's race policies which have aroused widespread condemnation.

After Mr. Diederichs's speech, opposition leader Colin Eglin gave notice of a motion of censure of the government which will be debated for most of next week.

But with the opposition reduced to 30 of the 165 seats in the all-white of Assembly—the lower house—it has no chance of passing the National party's bill—years of unbroken rule—man observers believe the government is ready both to tighten internal security and to further separate the races.

Mr. Diederichs, a former finance minister, said South Africa "continues to be the target of total onslaught being made on the political, economic, psychological, security and other fronts in an attempt to force to abandon its present system of government."

Gratifying Progress
He said the UN mandate arms embargo and "the intensified general international pressure on us" had forced South Africa to rely more on its own ingenuity and resources, and gratifying progress was being made in the direction.

In the last year, Communist-trained black guerrillas had caused isolated cases of violence in urban terrorism was likely. He now interference in South Africa's affairs was not confined to Communist, he said, but included "those countries of the West that have traditionally been counted among our friends."

He said: "Responsible countries are aligning themselves with the Communist countries and the radicals to fan the flames of a long-standing vendetta against South Africa."

The hypocritical and cynical basis of this vendetta, he said, was obvious when one looks, on the one hand, at the attitudes to the need for renewal in South Africa, which is evident from what the government is doing and planning to do, and on the other hand at the whitewashing by the community of nations of wrong and intolerable conditions in scores of countries in the world.

Dallas Different
In Dallas, a city that consistently tried to out-compete Houston, and where every opportunity is used to knock its rival city, Police Chief Don Byrd said that he had no intention of banning cowboy boots in his department. "We have decided we are not ashamed of our heritage," Mr. Byrd said.

The move to outlaw cowboy boots among Houston policemen may have been one of the most popular bits of gossip in the Dallas police department since some Dallas officers were suspended several years ago for photographing bare-breasted prostitutes in police headquarters.

After the police chief's announcement, it became known to the public here that the sheriff's department eliminated cowboy boots several years ago without publicity. Sheriff Jack Heard, said that he also did not think boots of a policeman's image.

Texas Rangers, however, continue to wear boots. Ranger Grady Scumms said he had never found cowboy boots to be a deterrent in his work.

"This is Texas," he said. "I wear 'em with tuxedos and bathing suits down here."

Los Angeles Times

E. Berlin Delays Talks With Bonn Minister

BERLIN, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—A meeting by the West German government's top political troubleshooter and senior East German officials has been postponed a second time at East Berlin's request, informed sources said.

The sources said yesterday that the two sides had agreed that Hans-Joachim Wismar, minister of state in the German Chancellery, should visit East Berlin this weekend. But they said the East Germans, who wanted to avoid any publicity, asked for the delay after news of the talks leaked to the West German press.

More Than \$1.5 Million in Aid Pledged to ILO Since U.S. Quit

GENEVA, Jan. 27 (AP).—Voluntary contributions to the International Labor Organization from its member states have topped the \$1.5-million mark in pledges since the United States quit the organization in a storm of controversy in November. ILO Director-General Frank B. Rowland said yesterday.

Because of the quick response of member countries since Mr. Blanchard appealed for the voluntary funds, it is unlikely that any more staff or program cuts will be considered when the ILO's governing body meets next month, Mr. Blanchard said.

Meanwhile, Sweden, Norway and Papua-New Guinea announced today that they will make voluntary contributions, too, bringing the number of countries answering the appeal to 10.

Mr. Blanchard said that he was very pleased with the speed with which financial assistance has been offered since the ILO was "severely shaken by the departure of its biggest contributor." The United States paid 25 per cent of the organization's annual costs and had been expected to contribute \$4.3 million in 1978-79.

The countries making voluntary contributions are: Venezuela, Belgium, Cyprus, India, Luxembourg, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, and the three countries which announced their support today.

10. The voices of children.

(Another good reason to call home.)

"An international call is the next best thing to being there."

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At Legislators' Press Conference

Shcharansky Case Sparks U.S.-Soviet Debate

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UPI).—A joint press conference of Soviet and U.S. legislators erupted into dispute yesterday over the case of Anatoli Shcharansky, the Jewish dissident arrested by Soviet authorities last year who has been accused by the Soviet press of having worked for the CIA.

His case has become a major issue between the two governments. President Carter has demanded that Mr. Shcharansky be released. Mr. Shcharansky is being held on charges that he could affect relations between the two countries.

Usually such press conferences are used to highlight the efforts of the two sides to reach up differences, but the give and take over Mr. Shcharansky seemed to underscore the extreme sensitivity of the case.

Exchange Program
The 10-man delegation from the Supreme Soviet, the official legislature, has been in Washington for five days as part of an exchange program with Congress inaugurated in 1974.

The Supreme Soviet is believed to play an advisory role in framing Soviet legislation. Most of its members are selected by the Communist party for their achievements in other areas. The delegation included Georgi Arbatov, director of the USA Institute, and Georgi Zhukov, a commentator for Pravda.

Caramanlis Sees Agreement in '78 On EEC Entry
BRUSSELS, Jan. 27 (AP).—Greek Premier Constantine Caramanlis said today that he believes that negotiations for Greece's entry into the European Common Market will be completed by the end of this year.

Roy Jenkins, the president of the European Commission, the executive, indicated that it is possible that the major problems involved in Greece's accession will be solved by the end of the year.

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"One may remain assured that by the end of the year negotiations on all points will have been completed," Mr. Caramanlis said after talks with Mr. Jenkins and other commission members.

Mr. Jenkins did not comment directly on Mr. Caramanlis' statement but said "it is possible that we will break the back of the negotiations by the end of the year."

"We can see the negotiations moving forward with a good momentum," Mr. Jenkins said.

U.S. Cancer Institute Starts

Case Study of Laetrile Users

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (AP).—The National Cancer Institute formally began its search yesterday for case histories of cancer patients who believe that laetrile, a cyanide compound made from apricot kernels and other plants, has helped them.

The institute, which in the past has branded laetrile as useless in treating cancer, wants to examine the records of 200 to 300 persons before deciding whether to seek a clinical test of laetrile on humans.

"It's hard for me to believe that 50,000 to 75,000 Americans are all wrong," said Dr. Guy Newell, deputy director of the institute.

Laetrile proponents say at least that many cancer patients are healthy, a cyanide-containing compound made from apricot kernels and other plants.

Dr. Charles Moertel, director of the Mayo Clinic's cancer research, said in the New England Journal of Medicine that the case-review study was "doomed to failure."

Dr. Moertel said only "a slightly controlled clinical trial performed in a competent and experienced hands" will answer the unresolved questions about laetrile.

Lisbon Cabinet Eyes Austerity
LISBON, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—Portugal's new left-center government headed by Socialist Premier Mario Soares today began drawing up a tough new economic austerity program for submission to parliament next week.

The 18-member cabinet, which includes three conservatives, will be sworn in by President Antonio Ramalho Eanes on Monday.

But Mr. Soares, heading the nation's second constitutional government since the 1976 elections, said his team would get down to work immediately.

A vital role will be played by Vitor Constancio, 34, a Socialist economist who has been put in charge of a new ministry, which combines finance and planning.

Britain, Guatemala Plan Talks on Belize
LONDON, Jan. 27 (UPI).—Britain and Guatemala will hold a new round of informal talks in Washington soon on the future of Belize, the British colony in Central America, British officials said today.

They said that the talks probably will begin in about 10 days. Britain is anxious to give full independence to Belize, but Guatemala, which claims the territory, has said it will invade if the British pull out.



Anatoli Shcharansky

Participants said later that, in addition to the public dispute, the private meetings have also been sharp. Wednesday, the head of the Soviet group met for an hour with Mr. Carter and the talks were reportedly tough on questions dealing with Soviet military involvement in the Horn of Africa.

At the press conference, the Russians were asked about Mr. Shcharansky. Boris Ponomarev, head of the delegation, who also is a national Communist party secretary and a nonvoting candidate member of the Politburo, responded sharply that "this is the internal business of the Soviet Union."

Not Accepted Practice
Mr. Ponomarev said that under international practice as well as the 1975 Helsinki East-West accord, "it is not appropriate practice to allow interference in the internal affairs" of other countries. He added that Mr. Shcharansky has been "brought to court for serious offenses" and would be permitted a lawyer, and there would be a verdict "on all aspects of the case."

Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., said that "the U.S. interest in persons like Shcharansky, charged with international practice as well as the 1975 Helsinki East-West accord, 'it is not appropriate practice to allow interference in the internal affairs' of other countries. He added that Mr. Shcharansky has been 'brought to court for serious offenses' and would be permitted a lawyer, and there would be a verdict 'on all aspects of the case.'"

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a crime or disadvantaged because they want to emigrate, is a matter deeply vexing to our country."

He noted that his Soviet colleagues do not agree, and he added that "this is not a case for war but for discussion."

"We ask that you listen to us," he said. "These questions are deeply interesting and deeply moral for us. This is a fact of life and we ask you to understand and take it back to the Soviet Union."

'Violation of Procedure'
Leonid Zamyatin, general director of Tass and the Soviet Union's official spokesman, told Sen. Javits, "Your statement at the time when there is an investigation of a crime constitutes a violation of court procedure that is not permissible in your country as well as ours."

He said that he wanted to correct something that was said in the Soviet press, namely that Mr. Shcharansky was "being brought to trial not because of his desire to emigrate but because of crimes against the state."

Mr. Ponomarev said that "tens of thousands of people who wanted to emigrate have done so" and that members of Congress were provided figures. He said that Sen. Javits knew the statistics and, as a result, "this is not an objective way to raise these problems."

Mr. Ponomarev said that Mr. Shcharansky's case with "the problem of defense and that is not the correct way."

Sen. Javits said, "I have no desire, in any way, to mar the warmth and hospitality of our meeting, which is real and I share. I just want to be sure they understand our position."

Dissident Arrest Reported
MOSCOW, Jan. 27 (UPI).—Soviet KGB secret police have reportedly arrested a member of the Georgian branch of the unofficial group monitoring Soviet compliance with the Helsinki accords. Dissident sources said that Viktor Rikhsidze, 35, an art historian, was being held in Tbilisi. They expected that he would be accused of anti-Soviet activity.

Chicago Subway Crash
CHICAGO, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—About 150 persons were injured when two packed subway commuter trains collided during the evening rush hour here last night. Most of the injuries were minor, police said. No deaths were reported.

Ability to Fight '1 1/2 Wars'
WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UPI).—The Pentagon today announced that the U.S. military has the ability to fight "one and a half wars" simultaneously.

Pentagon Chief's 5-Year Plan Calls for Quick-Strike Force
By George C. Wilson
WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UPI).—Defense Secretary Harold Brown has just sent the military service chiefs a plan directing them to structure their forces to stop a Soviet blitzkrieg in Europe and put out a brushfire war in the Middle East, for example.

Mr. Brown's guidance for the five-year period 1980 through 1984 shows a heavy European orientation but warns the chiefs that conflicts in the Gulf "could soften the glow" of the alliance "as surely as Soviet superiority along the NATO front."

He orders the services to reshape their forces in a number of ways, including forming a quick-strike team of Army and Marine divisions for responding to sudden conflicts.

Such a role for the Marines would mark their most significant mission in Europe since World War I.

Policy Directions
Mr. Brown's guidance, documents some of which were obtained by The Washington Post, disclose three other directions in military policy:

• The Army is to proceed with its plans to deploy in Europe improved nuclear warheads—presumably the enhanced-reaction warhead called the neutron bomb—and to develop a longer-range Pershing missile.

• The Air Force is directed to modify its newest B-52 bombers for the dual role of firing cruise missiles or being able to penetrate enemy air defenses to drop nuclear bombs.

• The Navy is to build three Trident missile-carrying submarines every two years and start putting Polaris submarines in mothballs soon.

In justifying an all-service effort to strengthen NATO forces, Mr. Brown told military leaders: "We face an immensely strong and growing military power to the east."

"Our near-term objective is to assure that NATO could not be overwhelmed in the first few weeks of a blitzkrieg war, and we will invest and spend our resources preferentially to that end."

"When that assurance is reasonably in hand," Mr. Brown continued in a "consolidated guidance" overview document, "we will turn our attention to what additional capability, if any, NATO might need to be able to fight for at least as long as the Warsaw Pact."

Midwest Contingencies
However, Mr. Brown said, "Events in the Gulf could soften the glow that binds the alliance as surely as could an imbalance of military force across the inter-German border. But we are as yet unsure of the utility of U.S. military power in Gulf contingencies" and are studying the question.

A Soviet thrust against NATO, Mr. Brown's documents indicate, would constitute a full war and a flare-up in the Midwest "a half war." He directed the services to prepare to fight 1 1/2 wars at once.

"To fight a 'half war,' Mr. Brown ordered a new outlook to be organized consisting of a division of forces, with air wing plus two reinforced Army divisions.

This quick-strike force "should be structured, manned and equipped for contingencies that could precede a major war in Europe."

Courier Takes Day Off—With \$1 Million.
LOS ANGELES, Jan. 27 (AP).—A messenger who took the afternoon off while carrying almost \$1 million in securities, triggering a police search, showed up for work yesterday and was fired. Arthur Richardson, 41, picked up the securities at a mortgage company on Tuesday. Then he took the day off. An all-points bulletin was issued by police. "Apparently he didn't feel like working," police said.



FOR DEAR LIFE—A number of pedestrians in Toronto form a chain and anchor themselves to a bus stop as winds of up to 60 mph hit central Canada and the United States.

Thousands Still Stranded

At Least 70 Dead in U.S. Blizzard, Floods

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (AP).—Millions of Americans began to clean up after storms that killed at least 70 persons, but more snow threatened parts of the upper Midwest, where thousands of travelers remained stranded.

Extreme winds and freezing temperatures continued in the Midwest today after the storm that Ohio Gov. James Rhodes called "a killer blizzard looking for victims."

The Southeast was drenched by rain, sleet and snow. Tornadoes touched down in Virginia and North Carolina.

Storm Deaths
Deaths attributed to the weather were reported as follows: 15 in Wisconsin, 10 in Illinois, 6 in Michigan, 7 in Indiana, 6 in Ohio, 4 in Kentucky, 3 in Alabama, 2 each in Illinois, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Alabama, Georgia, and North Dakota, and 1 each in South Dakota, Nebraska, Maine, Virginia, and Minnesota.

President Carter today declared that a state of emergency existed in Ohio and ordered units of the Fifth Army into the state to help rescue motorists and restore electrical power to thousands of homes.

In Michigan, the National Guard was mobilized and Gov. William Milliken declared a state of emergency so the state could apply for federal aid. The storm caused 12-foot drifts and cut power to 160,000 Michigan homes.

More than 5,700 motorists had been rescued from vehicles in Ohio, and officials said that more than 2,000 remained stranded.

Indiana was virtually shut down. Schools, factories and roads were closed after Indianapolis got 17 inches of snow.

Sixty persons were rescued early today after being stranded for more than 12 hours aboard an Amtrak passenger train that was stopped by a drift and froze to its rails outside Roanoke, Va.

The warmer weather yesterday in some parts of the East created flooding as last week's snow melted.

Flooding in West Virginia forced the evacuation of at least 3,000 people from three towns. Creeks and rivers were over their banks or near flood stage today also in North Carolina, Virginia, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Vermont and Massachusetts.

Pennsylvania reported flooding along the Monongahela River in the southwest and along the Susquehanna to the east. The Susquehanna rose to the first story of buildings in Wilkes-Barre.

Manila Backs Revival Of Political Parties
MANILA, Jan. 27 (UPI).—The administration of Ferdinand Marcos today approved a new election code providing for the revival of political parties in the April 2 elections for an interim National Assembly.

The code provides for the election of a total of 192 members to the interim assembly. The move lifts the ban on political parties imposed when martial law was proclaimed in the Philippines in September, 1972. It is unknown, however, whether the opposition Liberal party would formally enter candidates for the April polls.

Agency Suspects Use of Stolen Uranium
WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UPI).—The CIA today disclosed that it had concluded as early as 1974—two years earlier than previously indicated—that Israel had already produced atomic weapons, partly with uranium it had obtained "by clandestine means."

There have been a number of reports in which unnamed government sources said Israel had obtained nuclear weapons. In 1976, officials said it had manufactured at least 10 weapons. The CIA report made public yesterday, however, is believed to be the first that publicly identified Israel as a nuclear power.

In a statement last night, the agency said the release of the intelligence estimate, in response to a Freedom of Information Act request, was a "mistake, since some of the information in the documents should have remained classified." A spokesman said the CIA would have no further comment on the circumstances of the release.

Another allegation concerning Israel was made in April, last year by Paul Leventhal, a former staff member of the House Government Operations Committee, who charged that 200 tons of uranium ore had disappeared from a ship in 1968 and had almost certainly ended up in Israel. His assertion was supported by a high U.S. intelligence official.

'Widespread Suspensions'
The agency said in the memorandum that it did not expect the Israelis "to provide confirmation of widespread suspicions of their capability, either by nuclear testing or by threats of use, short of a grave threat to the nation's existence."

Basis of Judgment
The CIA said "we believe that Israel already has produced nuclear weapons" and asserted that its judgment was "based on Israeli acquisition of large quantities of uranium, partly by clandestine means, the ambiguous nature of Israeli efforts in the field of uranium enrichment, and Israel's large investment in a costly missile system designed to

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In Testimony to House Panel

U.S. Aide Reports 900 Exposed To High Radiation in A-Tests

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (WP).—A Department of Energy official told a House of Representatives subcommittee yesterday that at least 900 persons at atmospheric nuclear weapons tests in Nevada and the south Pacific from 1951 to 1962 received radiation exposure that exceeded then permissible levels.

In answer to questions by members of the House Subcommittee on Health and Environment, Dr. Donald Kerr, the Energy Department's acting assistant secretary for defense programs, said his agency presently has no plans to conduct follow-up medical examinations of the individuals involved.

His statement drew criticism from the committee chairman, Rep. Paul Rogers, D-Fla., who is directing the investigation into possible increased risk of leukemia and other cancers for soldiers who participated in nuclear weapons tests in the 1950s.

Rep. Tim Carter of Kentucky, the ranking Republican member of the subcommittee, asked Dr. Kerr about Banberry, a 1970 underground test run by the Energy Department's predecessor.

Banberry vented and sent radioactive fallout 20,000 feet in the air. The fallout drifted over a nearby tent city from which 900 test-site employees had to be evacuated. Eighty-six of them were examined for higher than normal radiation levels.

Three persons involved in the accident have died of leukemia. Two widows are suing the government.

Mr. Carter asked the department officials whether the fallout had caused the leukemia. The response was that expert witnesses from the department will testify at the lawsuit that the radiation that day did not.

Carter Requests \$50 Billion Roads, Transit
WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UPI).—President Carter asked Congress yesterday to authorize \$50 billion in highway and transit funds during the next five years for completion of the interstate system and simplification of the complex system of transportation grants, the Los Angeles Times reported.

In a message accompanying the proposed legislation, Mr. Carter said that his first priority for the interstate highway system is to "complete the essential gaps" in the 42,000-mile network.

An estimated 10 percent of the system—about 4,200 miles of highway—is unfinished, and about half of that total has yet to be started. Much of the mileage consists of links between major systems that are unfinished for a variety of reasons, including financing problems.

Under Mr. Carter's plan, the federal government would pay 80 percent of the cost not only of links in the interstate system but also of substitute segments built as a result of revisions in plans.

The present law limits the aid for substitute segments to 70 percent, or to 80 percent if the segments are devoted to mass transportation.

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Seoul Payoff Figure Is Said to Name 15-18 U.S. Lawmakers

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (NYT).—Tongson Park, the alleged Korean political agent being questioned in Seoul, has given evidence that 15 to 18 current members of Congress may have violated ethical standards, a senior official of the Justice Department reported yesterday. Benjamin Civiletti, the acting deputy attorney general, also told freshmen Democrats in the House that he expected four more indictments of former congressmen before March 1.

In addition, according to those attending the briefing, Mr. Civiletti said that about \$1 million was given to U.S. officials, primarily members of Congress, between 1968 and 1976. Such an amount would be 25 percent higher than previously reported. Mr. Civiletti, who recently returned from the questioning of Mr. Park in Seoul, informed the Democrats that his staff was trying to determine whether the Justice Department under former Attorney General John Mitchell covered up the allegedly illegal South Korean lobbying in 1972. Mr. Civiletti's briefing was closed to the press, but the re-

presentatives attending were told that they were free to say what they pleased to newsmen afterward. Rep. Allen B. Artel of Pennsylvania and Rep. Leon Panetta of California were among those who disclosed details of the meeting.

On the numbers of current congressmen implicated by Mr. Park, the deputy special counsel to the House Ethics Committee, Peter White, said later that "we are looking into at least that number." He declined further comment. Rep. Artel said Mr. Civiletti reported that the 15 to 18 members had received significant contributions of money that were possibly ethical violations. But Mr. Civiletti said that no indictments would be sought in some cases because the statute of limitations had run out.

The report yesterday appeared to shift the focus from former to current members of Congress and drew the distinction between those facing indictment for alleged criminal conduct and those who may be charged with improper but not illegal behavior. The 15 to 18 current members implicated by Mr. Park do not include other members who might

be implicated by other witnesses, such as former Ambassador Kim Dong Jo or Hanchu Kim, a naturalized U.S. citizen who has been indicted for alleged bribery and conspiracy.

Envelopes With Cash

Mr. Civiletti, according to Rep. Artel, said the Justice Department has factual evidence of four incidents in which Ambassador Kim stuffed envelopes with cash and went to Capitol Hill. But Mr. Civiletti did not indicate whether those envelopes were actually delivered or received.

In addition, Mr. Civiletti was said to have reported that 15 to 20 former officials, including congressmen, may have been guilty of ethical violations, as suggested in the indictments against Mr. Park and former Rep. Richard Hanna, D-Calif. House Ethics

Committee sources have said that the committee probably will not inquire into former congressmen because it would be difficult to discipline them.

In his discussion of House members who possibly are guilty of ethical violations and of the four forthcoming indictments, Mr. Civiletti did not mention names. He said that Mr. Park had been questioned on his relationships with more than 100 congressmen—about 60 of whom are still in Congress and 40 former members. Those implicated, he said, included both Democrats and Republicans.

Mr. Civiletti reported, however, that Mr. Hanna was subpoenaed to go on trial on March 20 and that Mr. Park was expected to come to the United States then as a witness. Mr. Park has been promised im-

munity in return for his truthful testimony.

The Justice Department official suggested that once Mr. Park's testimony had been given in court, the South Korean government might change its position and permit Mr. Park and former Ambassador Kim to give testimony to the House Ethics Committee. He did not say why he thought that was possible.

The South Korean government so far has been adamant in its refusal to allow Mr. Park, Ambassador Kim, or any other Korean citizen under its control to appear before the ethics committee. A resolution introduced by Rep. Artel on Monday insists that the South Korean government cooperate with the committee or risk losing U.S. military aid.

Bribery Scandal Believed to Be Focus

Criminal Probe of Rep. Flood Is Said to Widen

By Robert Rawitch

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 27.—Rep. Daniel Flood, D-Pa., already the subject of criminal investigations in Philadelphia and Washington, has become the target of an FBI inquiry here as well, it was learned yesterday.

The exact focus of the investigation here could not be determined, but it was believed to be linked to a bribery scandal involving the now-defunct West Coast Trade Schools of Los Angeles.

Seven persons, including the former president of the chain of vocational schools and Rep. Flood's former administrative aide, have been indicted and convicted within the last year in connection with the trade school scandal.

Rep. Flood, along with Rep. Joshua Eilberg, D-Pa., were at the center of a recent controversy surrounding the ouster by President Carter of U.S. Attorney David Marshall, a Republican, after Rep. Eilberg contacted the President in an effort to hasten Mr. Marshall's ouster.

Mr. Marshall has charged that Rep. Eilberg's efforts to have him removed as Philadelphia's fed-



Rep. Daniel Flood

eral prosecutor were aimed at blocking continuing investigations of Rep. Eilberg and Rep. Flood.

Neither the FBI nor the U.S. Attorney's Office would confirm or deny the Flood investigation

here, but informed sources have said that the case is expected to go to a federal grand jury for possible indictments "in the near future."

Speculation on possible charges against Rep. Flood centered on bribery, perjury or obstruction of justice, the areas of responsibility assigned to the FBI section in charge of the case here.

It is known that the investigation of Rep. Flood picked up impetus last month when his former aide, Stephen Eiko, began cooperating with officials of the Justice Department's Public Integrity Section in Washington.

Conviction on Ethics

Eiko was convicted of soliciting and receiving an estimated \$24,000 in bribes from the West Coast Trade Schools, which had sought the aid of Rep. Flood in obtaining accreditation in 1972.

Accreditation was critical because without it most federal funding—which essentially supported the schools—would have been cut off.

Rep. Flood was chairman of a House subcommittee on appropriations that supervised the U.S. Office of Education, and was believed to have great influence with that agency.

U.S. District Judge Albert S. Phillips sentenced Eiko on Jan. 9 to three years in prison, but stayed execution of the sentence until March 10 because of Eiko's current cooperation with federal authorities. The judge also noted he might consider reducing Eiko's sentence if his cooperation continued.

Implication Is Cited

During the trial last year of Eiko and his wife, Patricia, Eiko, who was also convicted and sentenced to a year in prison, William F. Flood, former head of the West Coast Trade Schools, testified that he was always under the impression that the money he paid to expedite accreditation of the trade schools ultimately would be received by Rep. Flood.

Mr. Flood emphasized that he never paid any money directly to Rep. Flood and had very little personal contact with the 32-year-old son of the House.

Mr. Flood said he dealt almost exclusively with Eiko and David Fleming, a Washington lobbyist, in connection with the schools.



FAMILY CROWD—Mrs. Lucia Rosciani, 44, and her husband—who must be one of the most prolific couples in Italy—display part of their lifetime's work: their 17 children. They also claim three children who died after birth and 10 miscarriages.

Reporting Period Is 60 Days

Rules Issued for U.S.-Subsidized Abortions

By Martin Jolchin

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (NYT).—The federal government will help finance abortions for low-income women who are victims of rape or incest provided they or "anyone" else reports the crime within 60 days to a law enforcement or public health agency, Joseph Califano Jr., the secretary of health, education and welfare, announced yesterday.

The new regulations, which interpret legislation enacted last month after a five-month stale-

mate between the House and Senate, were received more enthusiastically by those who supported federal financing of abortions for low-income women than by foes of the practice.

"We worked hard in the last six weeks not to write liberal or conservative policies, but policies that reflected the legislation," said Peter Labassi, general counsel of the department, who directed nine lawyers in writing the regulations. They will take effect in 11 days.

Three Exceptions

The legislation prohibits the use of federal funds for abortions for low-income women, with three exceptions: abortions when a mother's life would be endangered or when severe and long-lasting physical damage, in the judgment of two physicians, would result from her giving birth, and for such "medical procedures" that are considered necessary for the victims of rape or incest, provided the crime was reported "promptly."

The legislation gave Mr. Califano sway in determining what constituted "prompt" reporting of rape or incest, who was required to do the reporting, and the meaning of the phrase "medical procedures."

Rep. Henry Hyde, R-Ill., the author of the ban on Medicaid financing of abortions, said that Mr. Califano had been too liberal in allowing 60 days for the reporting of the crime.

Frank Is Feared

"One of the reasons for the reporting requirement is to eliminate fraud," Mr. Hyde said. "Therefore, I would have preferred a report no later than seven days."

Prague Frees Newsmen

BONN, Jan. 27 (AP).—Czechoslovakia today released Werner Gersbach, 66, a West German journalist, sentenced to 10 years in jail in 1974 for alleged espionage, the Foreign Ministry said.

after the incidence of rape or incest."

However, Sen. Edward Brooke, R-Mass., who opposed the ban, said that the regulations were consistent with the intent of Congress. "The regulations give the nation a more reasonable and more humane national policy on abortion than we had last year," Sen. Brooke said. "I commend the secretary for issuing his regulations promptly as required by Congress."

Strikers Urge Nicaraguan Chief to Quit

MANAGUA, Jan. 27 (AP).

Nicaragua entered the fifth day of a nationwide general strike today in a climate of political tension created by opposition demands that President Anastasio Somoza resign.

The national strike committee claimed that the strike was 80-percent effective yesterday and was gaining support today from business and labor organizations.

The ruling Liberal party rejected resignation demands and said that it and the National Guard stood behind Mr. Somoza.

The strike began Monday to protest the slaying of Pedro Joaquín Chamorro, publisher of *La Prensa*, and a critic of Mr. Somoza's electoral regime.

Mr. Chamorro was shot to death in an ambush Jan. 10.

Resignation Call

The protest grew into a direct confrontation with the government when the Democratic Liberation Union, an unofficial political coalition founded by Mr. Chamorro, called for Mr. Somoza's resignation and an emergency session of the National Legislature to choose a successor.

The opposition Conservative party, several unofficial political parties and the country's major labor organizations backed the resignation demand.

The strike has been nonviolent so far.

Mr. Somoza's press office reported yesterday that the President had convoked a permanent session of his Cabinet "to take the necessary and pertinent measures until the strike ends."

Five men have been formally charged with the murder of Mr. Chamorro.

Four of them—Silvio Pineda Rivas, Silvio Vega Zúñiga, Harold Cedeno Aguirre and Domingo Acevedo Chavarria—are in jail in Managua. The fifth, Pedro Ramos, a Cuban-born American, is in Miami. Mr. Pineda Rivas has testified that prominent political figures in the Somoza government financed and ordered the slaying of Mr. Chamorro.

Wildlife Fund Spent \$30 Million

MORGES, Switzerland, Jan. 27 (AP).

The world wildlife fund said today it has spent more than \$30 million since its foundation in 1962 to protect plants and animals threatened by extinction.

The money, which came from private enterprises only, went to 1,847 projects in more than 120 countries, the organization said.

Priority was given to tigers, wolves, deer, whales, elephants, rhinoceroses, birds of prey, cranes, turtles and crocodiles, which are among the most seriously threatened species, it said.

Special efforts also were made to protect tropical rain forests, which, it said, are being destroyed at a rate of 49 acres a minute.

Police Quell Protest

MADRID, Jan. 27 (AP).—Police battled more than 600 prisoners for hours yesterday with rubber bullets and smoke grenades before putting down a revolt at Madrid's Castiblanco Prison.

Police said six inmates were injured in the clashes and a host of them were taken to a hospital outside the prison.

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Tel.: 853-17-00. Metro: George-V & Alma-Marceau.

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WORSHIP SERVICE 11 a.m.
Church school for all ages 10 a.m.
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Tel.: 853-17-00. Metro: George-V & Alma-Marceau.

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Saudi Development Turns Desert Bedouin Into Collectors of Autos as Well as Camels

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

RIYADH—The romantic Bedouin of yesteryear was mostly a figure of Western imagination: visions of Rudolph Valentino as "The Sheikh" and the exploits of Lawrence of Arabia in World War I.

In terms of martial spirit and religious fervor, however, the Bedouin reputation was deserved. Bedouin provided the muscle when King Saud conquered most of the Arabian Peninsula early in the century, and their support for the throne of Saudi Arabia is still its best insurance. But in reality the Bedouin life was a battle for survival.

Now the Bedouin have been caught in the huge changes brought by large oil revenues, development and the Saudis' emergence from centuries of isolation. "They are in a transitional state of transition," Abdullah Masri, the Saudi director of antiquities, said. Tribal ties and traditions coexist with an industrial mentality.

A Bedouin said that he mourned the loss of religious fervor among the young generation. But he had traded his goat-hair tent for a canvas one, and he spends little time in the desert.

"The best of Bedouin traditions—pride, hospitality, bravery—were part of a subsistence-level way of life," Mr. Masri said. "This content has disappeared, and the qualities are superfluous."

The change started long before the oil boom. King Saud began settling his warrior Bedouin into permanent camps as early as 1912, and had established 75 communities by 1927. The real change, however, was made in the 1930s, when the auto began replacing the camel. Today a new class has emerged. There is hardly a Bedouin family that does not have at least one automobile. The auto has changed Bedouin life in fundamental ways.

A trip into town no longer takes weeks. The Bedouin can work in the booming towns—often taking their children along to the classrooms—and return to their flock-tending families on weekends.

"The old Bedouin could not wander far from water with their sheep," said William Mulligan, a Bedouin expert who works for the Arabian American Oil

Co. "Now they take their water to the sheep in their Toyotas. The evidence is everywhere—roads strewn with water barrels."

Cash Economy
Mr. Mulligan said that they use their money to buy more camels—and 20th-century wonders such as transistor radios and portable stoves. Bedouin make up between 10 per cent and 20 per cent of the kingdom's estimated 7 million. But their importance outweighs their numbers because of tribal cohesion and their support for the Saudi establishment.

They still hold their traditional contempt for town dwellers, although they are gradually settling and building homes—with generous government loans—near traditional watering holes.

Anxious to keep their loyalty, the government gives them old-age pensions and a direct livestock subsidy of \$20 a year. Some Bedouin have resisted government efforts to bring them into the modern world, but some have bridged the gap, many through the Arabian American Oil Co. One is Nassir Ajmi, who was born in a tent and now is the company's general manager for industrial services.

He came out of the desert at age 13 and Aramco sent him to school in Beirut and the United States. He married an American woman who converted to Islam, and they had four children. "There was family resistance on both sides," Mr. Ajmi said, "but they have accepted it."

Traditions Still
Mr. Ajmi counts his extended family at 38 men, only one of whom is still pursuing the traditional Bedouin way of life—and he only because his father insisted. Mr. Ajmi said, adding: "He now has three trucks, including one the government gave him, and he makes more money than I do."

Mr. Ajmi's two brothers married the traditional way: within the tribe, arranged by mothers or sisters. The man and woman do not meet until they are married, but they usually have seen pictures of each other.

Tribal connections are important in employment, too. A Bedouin employer usually will look for laborers within his own tribe. But generally the Bedouin are not happy doing manual labor. "They are good with anything that moves," Mr. Mulligan said. "They do well on road projects, where they live in the rough and there are no amenities."

He said that sticking to traditional ways has paid. "You don't find any psychotics among the Bedouin."

Others are less certain about the changes. "You can't mix technology with Bedouin traditions," a merchant in Riyadh said.

Uncertain Future
No one is certain what will happen to the Bedouin in the momentum of change and development. "Social change is inevitable," said Hisham Nazer, the U.S.-educated minister for planning.

There is some recognition of the difficulties as the old families break up and opportunity lures the younger generation into a new way of life. So far, this has not been accompanied by a dramatic loosening of the country's rigid social structure, based on religion and the family.

The problem is mainly between the generations. Elders like Ali Bin Hadi of the Beni Hajir tribe have few problems of adjustment. He has left the tent for a house, and at the age of 53 he recently married a 30-year-old woman. His first wife bore him only girls, so he arranged a trade with a friend.

"I gave him one of my daughters and he gave me one of his sons," he said. "Everyone is happy. Praise be to Allah."

Los Angeles Times

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Los Angeles Times

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Experts Confirm U.S. Outbreak Of Soviet Flu

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (NYT)—Influenza of the type that caused epidemics in the Soviet Union last month has appeared in the United States in an outbreak among high school students in Cheyenne, Wyo.

Although flu virus is highly unpredictable, the appearance of this type in one city suggests strongly that the virus will spread widely in the United States this winter. In the Soviet Union, it appeared near Vladivostok late in November and spread throughout the country, causing major outbreaks in many cities before the end of last month.

Most of the Soviet flu victims were under the age of 20. The flu did not appear to be unusually severe.

U.S. experts had not expected the flu strain to appear so soon here.

Scientists of the National Center for Disease Control in Atlanta discovered the virus yesterday. They said that a flu outbreak among Cheyenne students began about two weeks ago. At the peak of the outbreak, about one-third of the school's 1,500 students were absent. The typical illness, with fever, chills, cough, headache and body aches, lasted about three days.

Secret Agency Disbanded, U.K. Officials Confirm

LONDON, Jan. 27 (Reuters)—The British Foreign Office has disbanded a covert propaganda operation used to influence journalists and opinion-makers here and overseas at a cost of up to \$1 million (\$824,000) a year, officials said today. They confirmed the basic facts of an exposure published in the Guardian newspaper.

The "Information Research Department" of the Foreign Office was created in 1947 as a secret counteroffensive to Communist propaganda following World War II.

It issued confidential political intelligence reports mainly fed by British embassies in the Third World to local journalists, but also to journalists and foreign affairs experts in Britain.

According to the Guardian, these reports were sent to the journalists in plain envelopes, with instructions that they should not be shown to anyone and destroyed when no longer needed.

The Foreign Office, however, grew uneasy with the department's links with certain rightist journalists. The final purge began under Labor Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland, who died last year. It was completed by his successor, David Owen, who disbanded the department eight months ago.

Leopard Slays 10

NEW DELHI, Jan. 27 (Reuters)—A leopard has killed at least six women and four children in the Himalayan foothills of northern India.

A Mideast Pause That Refreshed

The pause in Israeli-Egyptian negotiations, which are now expected to resume in Cairo next week at the defense-minister level, will have been worth the considerable heartburn it caused if it taught both parties something about the strange new process of Arab-Israeli negotiation. First, the parties must be civil. The government-controlled Egyptian press indulged briefly in language that Israelis were bound to find anti-Semitic and incompatible with the quest for peace. Second, the two leaders must struggle to rise above the temptation to posture excessively for domestic audiences, and for the international media. Each should speak as though the other were in the room. Then, the politicians should give the diplomats the time and quiet needed to do serious work. This is not only a way to steady down the talks; it is also a way to diminish the potent effect that the very special personalities of Anwar Sadat and Menachem Begin almost invariably have on the course of the conversation.

Even if all these things happen, the Cairo military talks, centering just on the Sinai, will be rough. Mr. Sadat may have learned it was wrong to expect Israel to pay up fully and promptly in territory the instant he announced acceptance of its right to exist. But presumably he still expects Israel to pay up fully, if gradually, in territory as the elements of a peace treaty, including security arrangements, are negotiated. The Israelis, however, insist they will not surrender the Sinai settlements and airfields. The trans-

action Cairo has in mind is essentially an exchange of peace for land. The change Israel has in mind seems to be from full occupation without peace, to partial occupation with peace. Perhaps the gap can be narrowed by providing for change over time, or by negotiating security arrangements so firm as to melt Israel's claim to the settlements. Since the real negotiations have yet to begin, it is foolish to predict how they will end.

The larger political talks in Jerusalem, covering an overall Arab-Israeli settlement, will prove even tougher. But the West Bank group of issues can't be set aside long, if only because there comes a point where any changes contemplated in the Sinai play directly into changes contemplated in the West Bank. Before the Jerusalem talks broke off, progress was being made on a declaration of general principles—true, very general principles—to govern an overall settlement. The United States has been working during the recess to see if this particular project can be completed. The word from Mr. Begin and others on Thursday was that agreement is almost at hand on broad principles to guide the detailed bargaining. The first few months of Israeli-Egyptian contacts have shown that what the parties need most now is experience in dealing with each other. Perhaps it is by their own desire or design, they have had the chance to study how quickly—and needlessly—things can go wrong. What they now must practice is how to do it right.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Controls on U.S. Intelligence

Jimmy Carter's executive order on the organization and control of the U.S. foreign intelligence activities handsomely redeems his campaign pledge to take the intelligence community in hand. The abuses of the CIA in particular had come to symbolize for many Americans their government's systematic failure to put national security and individual rights in perspective. Intelligence reform was necessarily high on the agenda of a President promising national renewal. Gerald Ford, inheriting a mess, had started the cleanup. Mr. Carter, putting to advantage the country's two years of experience under the Ford executive order, has improved substantially on it.

Mr. Carter's new order advances the centralization of the intelligence community. This required heavy slogging in the bureaucratic trenches, but the results promise that the separate agencies, while remaining independent enough to offer their best judgment—including, if it comes to that, contradictory judgments—will produce an intelligence product more responsive to the President's declared needs. The President has also made more explicit and extensive the restrictions intended to protect the civil liberties and privacy of "United States persons" including corporations. In an especially interesting innovation, the attorney general will now review the legality of intelligence activities and see that they are conducted by "the least intrusive means possible." The welcome tentatively accorded these measures by civil libertarians is a political fact of note in itself.

Mr. Ford had issued his executive order evidently hoping to pre-empt further congressional efforts (by a legislature controlled by the opposition and screaming for blood) to penetrate this traditional executive preserve. By contrast, Mr. Carter recognized that the conduct and control of intelligence, which is so largely a procedural affair, could

best be handled in a framework of executive-congressional consensus. He invited Congress to participate in drafting his executive order, and offered his cooperation in drafting intelligence charters. Charters, permanent laws laying down the missions and powers of the intelligence agencies, are necessary to ensure a continuity from one president to the next. The Senate's drafts are due next week. They will be more specific and restrictive in some ways, and some arguments will ensue. But the points at issue do not seem momentous.

There's a basic bargain imbedded in these arrangements. The Congress grants that the President should conduct intelligence activities, including some unavoidably secret operations. In return the President grants that, in this area as in others, he's accountable to Congress. In precisely this spirit, for instance, the executive order dissolves the old fractious dispute over whether Congress could have access to intelligence information developed in the executive branch. The new order's answer is, simply, "yes."

Effective control of intelligence by the President and effective oversight by the Congress are not, of course, just a matter of good intentions. The fatal temptation is to let the attention wander. For the President to succumb to a doctrine of "plausible deniability" that allows his subordinates to act at their own discretion, and for the Congress to flee the burden of co-responsibility, winking at whatever goes by. We believe that the government has already learned its major lesson in this regard, but vigilance can never be safely relaxed. With that proviso, we are ready to suggest that an area of government policy and power that looked almost beyond repair only a few short years ago has in fact been brought back under the reach of the law. Completing this transition is a notable achievement for Mr. Carter and the Congress.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other U.S. Opinion

Cuba and Africa

Just as U.S. relations with Cuba were warming up during the Ford administration, Fidel Castro became militarily involved in Angola and the warmth was replaced with a frosty chill. When Jimmy Carter assumed the presidency he indicated a desire to improve our relations with Cuba, but he prudently predated this on Cuban disengagement from African adventures. And relations began to warm once again until reports that Cuban forces were withdrawing. But now there is evidence that, far from withdrawing, Cuban forces in Africa are increasing. Recently it was reported that Raul Castro, Fidel's younger brother and Cuba's armed forces minister, had flown to Ethiopia to coordinate Cuban troop operations there.

Angola was important, as both President Ford and President Carter recognized. But Ethiopia is even more strategically located insofar as the United States and our allies are concerned. Should Ethiopia gain control of the Horn of Africa, as it is seeking to do, it would enable the Soviet Union and its satellite, Cuba, to threaten Saudi Arabian oil

fields as well as oil lifelines in the Indian Ocean.

Granted, our federal government is not of one mind on holding Cuba accountable for African adventures. Rep. Henry S. Reuss, D-Wis., chairman of the House Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee, recently returned from Cuba contending that our economic and political quarantine of Cuba is irrational.

Whether it's irrational is a matter of opinion. But what is inescapable is that if we now cave in and make concessions to Cuba with no quid pro quo regarding Cuban mercenaries in Africa we shall erode confidence in our strength of will. The Ford administration stood fast on that point. The Carter administration has done the same. And President Carter emphasized that point by declaring that we have notified the Soviet Union that détente is in danger because of Soviet-backed Cuban activities in the Horn of Africa. It's all very well for Rep. Reuss and other congressional leaders to talk about the irrationality of quarantining Soviet Cuba, but not to do so at this time would be worse than irrational.

—From the Atlanta Journal.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 28, 1903

CHICAGO—John D. Rockefeller will spend \$7 million to find a cure for consumption. It is well known that this is Mr. Rockefeller's supreme desire; he wants to help in the fight against this dread disease. The money will be given to Rush Medical College, which is now a part of the University of Chicago. Mr. Rockefeller has always said that scientific research is just as important as turning out good doctors.

Fifty Years Ago

January 28, 1928

CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward and Co. announced recently a profit-sharing and stock-purchase plan for its 15,000 employees. George B. Everett, president of the company, said the plan permitted employees of more than a year's service to acquire stock at cost, giving them five years to pay, and meanwhile sharing in the company's dividends and profits. It is a sound plan, well worth studying by other industrial concerns.



"Why Can't You Be More Flexible?"

When Trouble Is Doubled

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Just when nobody needs it, another disruptive controversy is surfacing in Washington over Saudi Arabia's offer to buy 60 F-15 fighter-bombers from the United States.

The F-15 is probably the most effective modern fighter-bomber in the world today. The Ford administration originally promised to sell these planes to the Saudis, and President Carter, when he was in Saudi Arabia recently, apparently agreed to go through with the deal.

This is violently opposed by Israel on the ground that such a sale would alter the balance of power in the Middle East. So the outlook now is for a divisive debate on the issue between the Arabs and the Israelis and between the Carter administration and the Congress, precisely when the United States is trying to revive the Israeli-Egyptian peace talks.

Global Stability

The argument for the deal within the Carter administration—and this argument goes very high in the White House—is that Saudi Arabia is central to global stability and a moderate Arab world. It is important to the United States, according to this view, and also important to Israel.

In support of this argument, the highest security advisers to Carter emphasize that Saudi Arabia has been financing President Sadat and the "more moderate" Arabs, that it has opposed even higher oil prices and kept production of oil higher than it should have in its own interests, and that it is now threatened by the Soviet Union's efforts to establish military bases on Saudi Arabia's flank at the southern gate of the Red Sea.

The Israeli arguments against the deal, now being widely circulated in the Congress and the press here, are as follows: Arab world. It is a very special aircraft, superior in its versatility, maneuverability and firepower, and would be a threat to the security of Israel, particularly if it were to be made available to other Arab states or taken over by militant Arabs in a coup against the Saudi Arabian monarchy.

These F-15s are all-weather fighter-bombers that are armed with 20-mm cannon, a computer-guided gun sight, four medium-range radar-guided AIM-7 Sparrow and short-range, heat-seeking AIM-9 Sidewinder air-to-air missiles. They can carry up to 14,000 pounds of air-to-ground ordnance, and fly at speeds beyond Mach 2.5.

The Saudis, according to this pro-Israel argument, are already receiving 110 special F-4E fighters and 350 M-60 battle tanks from the United States, 300 French AMX-30 tanks and have not only produced a new military establishment in the last five years at a cost of over \$12 billion, but are building a major military complex at Tabuk, 126 miles from Israel's major southern port of Elath and 140 miles from Sharm el Sheikh on the Straits of Tiran.

Talks' Progress

If the Begin-Sadat peace talks had really broken down all the way, and the Israelis and the Arabs were squaring off for another tragic war, maybe the Saudi insistence on getting 60 of these planes, and the Israeli

opposition to the deal, would make sense.

But what is developing here is a propaganda war over weapons before Begin and Sadat have had a chance to remember why they started the world with the hope of peace in the Middle East and what they are now in danger of losing.

For example, the U.S.-Israel Public Affairs Committee in Washington has just put out a memorandum, which not only calls the U.S.-Saudi deal a "threat to peace" but suggests that, if the deal goes through, Israel might have to take military action against Saudi Arabia in "any major threat of war."

"If Saudi intentions are ambiguous or appear to be leaning toward involvement in a war," the memorandum says, "the Israelis will have to take this into account. During an Arab attack against Israel, should F-15s be stationed at or transferred to bases in the northwest, the threat posed to Israel may compel the Israeli Air Force, faced with a multi-front war, to undertake immediate strikes against these bases and aircraft even if Saudi Arabia had not yet brought its forces into the war."

Sensitive Time

So what's going on here? What is the point of this kind

of talk at this awkward and sensitive but still hopeful time in Middle East negotiations? Why, if the Saudis are so "moderate" and "peaceful," are they pressing so hard now to get F-15s which, even if they get them, couldn't possibly be put into operation by their own people for years? And why did President Carter agree to go along with this particular time?

He is "obliged," under "general law," to give the Congress 30 days prior notification of his intention to make such an arms arrangement. And then he would be free to go through with it if the Congress did not forbid him to do so in the ensuing 30 days. This would mean, if he gave notice on Wednesday, as I saw him do this morning, that he was thinking of doing that, that this military side issue would be dividing the Congress while Sadat and Begin are still trying to come to their senses, when the Congress was trying to reach the long-delayed compromise on the energy bill, and when the Panama Canal treaties were coming up for debate in the Senate.

No doubt there is something to be said on both sides of the F-15 issue, but right now it only divides Israel. As Gen. Jackson said at the Battle of New Orleans: "Let's elevate them guns a little lower."

Letters

UN on Rights

The article by William Korey "On Scrapping Individual Rights" (Herald Tribune, Jan. 17) somewhat overstates the position regarding priorities of human rights' promotion at UN levels. It is correct that the overwhelming majority of members of the UN and its specialized agencies is averse to giving prime attention to the rights of the individual, but scrapping of these rights has not been advocated.

Socialist and Third World states have continuously stressed the need for fostering collective rights while the Western democracies have acted as guardians of the concern for individual rights and have made great efforts to have procedures for the examination of complaints about violations of such rights by state authorities established—a demand disliked by authoritarian regimes. At the base of these conflicting attitudes is an unbridgeable ideological difference which cannot be solved by UN decisions or by wishy-washy compromise formulas.

The correct approach seems to me to uphold the cause of political and civil rights and, at the same time, accord equal consideration to collective social, economic and cultural rights. Individual rights can only be enjoyed really to a full extent within a social framework that also provides for communal rights, and vice versa. Any partisan attitude as to the priority for one category of rights is a disservice to the cause of human rights promotion.

It is unlikely that the UN, as now composed, will take such a universalist view, even if rear-guard actions by the few Western democracies should be partially effective. One has to accept realities: the UN is no longer a workable instrument for

strengthening international human rights' observance. The Council of Europe and the Organization of American States are now suitable agencies for effectively fostering respect for both individual and collective rights on regional levels. As for other regions, they are not yet ready to elaborate their concepts and methods on human rights' promotion and observance. Attempts to impose upon them our concepts are bound to be counterproductive.

FL. BRASSLOFF.

Geneva.

Swiss Okra

Is Waverley Root trying to pull every okra lover's leg when he writes (Herald Tribune, Jan. 19) that in his 35 years of living in France he has never seen okra? Or where does he live anyway? I can get okra here in Bern any time of the year—admittedly at a price—even on the roadside stands.

As for Paris, has he ever tried the bottom end of Rue Mouffetard? He should not eat crow, he should eat okra... with us. If he cares to visit us in Bern.

ALDO MATTEUCCI.

Bern.

Mercurial Query

Like the "Old Philadelphia Lady" in "Seventy-Five Years Ago" (Herald Tribune, Jan. 14), I too, would like to know how to convert the temperature from centigrade to Fahrenheit and vice versa.

Perhaps some kind reader would supply this information at an early date so as to keep me from pestering the International Herald Tribune, as I have, for over three years.

VIOLET ARMSTRONG.
Gotland, Sweden.

Harry Debelius

From Madrid:

The dismantling of the 'ministry of fear' is a Herculean task... The government is preparing a draft law to totally revamp the nation's police forces.

MADRID—Like the late Gen.issimo Francisco Franco, the old dictator's "ministry of fear" is a long time dying.

In Barcelona, the civilian manager of a theater company is in jail awaiting court-martial, facing a possible sentence of up to 18 years because his pantomime actors allegedly insulted the armed forces from the stage. Spain's army brass had him locked up under the laws of the Franco regime which are still in effect despite the government's promises of freedom of expression.

In Malaga, a congressional investigating committee is holding hearings on the death of a young man who was shot during an unauthorized demonstration in favor of Andalusian regionalism last Dec. 4. The youth was slain by police after a group tried to hang the green and white flag of Andalusia from the balcony of the provincial delegation of the Madrid government, where the red and yellow flag of Spain fluttered. The Andalusian flag was displayed that day from every public building in Malaga except that of the provincial delegation.

Beatings

In Madrid, late this month about 30 persons wearing the emblem of the Basque New Force party beat up six leftists who were putting up trade-union election posters in a Madrid subway station. Among the poster-posters was a pregnant woman who fell down a stairway while fleeing from the attackers. She had to have medical attention. Several hundred New Force members then staged an unauthorized demonstration at the civil governor's office. Police took four leaders of the party into custody but released them within a few hours without charges.

The "ministry of fear"—as a former political prisoner dubbed it in a private conversation with this correspondent—is the complex apparatus which functioned under Franco in order to insure an appearance of conformity with the policies of the dictatorship. Apart from such things as phone-taps, eavesdropping, and the use of informers, it included an unbreakable authority in the form of tough gray-uniformed security police, paramilitary Civil Guard forces, several varieties of secret police, political informers and "parallel police." The latter carried out the kind of activities which fascist bootlegs still engage in.

The dismantling of the "ministry of fear" is a Herculean task. It involves not only a change in the structure of oppression but also the 37 years of the Francoist rule. It also involves changing the attitudes of military officers, key policemen and civil servants who were weaned on authoritarianism.

Delicate Task

It is a delicate task, as anyone can see from the repeated commitments from King Juan Carlos to the military establishment to remain calm and stay out of politics. Only a few weeks ago he addressed a special message to the military establishment—which incidentally includes the police—calling for "understanding, serenity and trust."

The task is so difficult that Interior Minister Rodolfo Merin Vilas has more than once been faced with obstructionism within the police force verging on outright disobedience.

The major parliamentary opposition, the Spanish Socialist Workers' party, has gone so far as to demand Mr. Merin Vilas' resignation on the grounds that he is incapable of controlling the forces of public order. Yet many other politicians, including Marxist congressmen Ramon Tamames, have serious doubts about whether another civilian could do much better. Tamames, a member of the General Committee of the Spanish Communist party, has repeatedly said—in what amounts

to a surprising request from a Communist—that a military man should take over the Interior Ministry.

No Crime

The government of Premier Adolfo Suarez is making great progress in tearing down the "ministry of fear" but a lot of it still remains. The government has already given the order for the records of the political "offenses" of countless thousands of Spaniards to be destroyed. The Suarez government is also preparing a draft law to totally revamp the nation's police forces. It seems to be the only way to cut out the ingrained political prejudices of police chiefs who find it hard to understand that dissent is no longer a crime. The removal of the police forces would furthermore make them less dependent on the military establishment.

Yet not all Spaniards think that is a good idea. Conservative Manuel Fraga Iribarne, himself a former interior minister, recently wrote that apart from municipal police and the criminal investigation division, the police forces should definitely be subjected to military discipline and control. He was particularly emphatic on this point with regard to the powerful Civil Guard, which polices Spain's rural areas.

When it is eventually passed, the new law may even open the door to control over some of the police forces by the newly constituted regional governments rather than the central government. This would be a giant step toward the establishment of respect for the police, and rapport between citizens and police, in certain areas like the Basque country, where the mere sight of a uniform is capable of provoking an incident. So bitter is the climate there after decades of fear that authorities find it virtually impossible to recruit young men for police work.

Difficult Step

A more difficult step, but an unavoidable one if Spain is to achieve more freedom, is legislation—perhaps constitutional provisions—to curb the power of the generals and the admirals. Under current legislation, promulgated during the Franco era, the fundamental mission of the armed forces includes "the defense of the institutional order" of Spain, a phrase which up to now has been interpreted to justify their police role and opposition to political change.

The adoption of a constitution, now in draft form, is vital for other reasons, once the guarantees of citizens' rights are inscribed in the basic law of the land. Even today, the judicial branch will have to recognize that the state is committed to the defense of freedom.

In order to help speed up the process of change, the government has tactfully begun to introduce a policy of early retirement for armed forces officers and the transfer of "political" police chiefs to less sensitive posts. It will take a while for the forces of law and order to adjust to the point where the prevention of crime becomes their primary mission. They will have to learn new methods for they are being stripped of the most formidable weapon which Franco placed in their hands: fear.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

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Art Buchwald

Dullness of Flu

WASHINGTON—Every year, they give it a different name. One year they call it the Hong Kong Flu, the next year they call it virus A-1, then Texas Flu. No matter what they call it, to the person who has it, it's just plain flu.

The problem with flu is that it has no sex to it. It's not one of those glamorous diseases you can make an entire movie about. When you call someone up and say you've got the flu, they don't say, "I'll be right over." They say, "I'll see you in August."

Even doctors don't want to talk to people who have the flu. Most of them have strict instructions with their nurses. "If anyone asks and tells you they have the flu, I'm out."

I'm wise to those instructions, so when I called my doctor and the nurse asked what was wrong, I said, "Nothing really, just tell the doctor I'm coming in for a flu shot."

My doctor was on the phone in two minutes. "What kind of saw was it?" he wanted to know.

"I had," I said. "I have the flu."

"That's a terrible thing to do to a doctor," he said. "Here I am, sitting with more sick people than I can handle, and you bother me with something like the flu."

2 Cars Enable Plane To Land in Australia

ORANGE, Australia, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—A rope strung between two cars enabled an aircraft with a faulty nose-wheel to make an emergency landing here today.

The cars moved abreast of the Cessna-310 so the pilot pulled the nose-wheel forward into the correct landing position. The plane, with five persons aboard, taxied safely to a halt.

Successo Closes Down

MILAN, Jan. 27 (AP).—Successo (Success), an Italian monthly economic magazine, went bankrupt and closed down this week.

"People with the flu can be sick too," I said defensively. "Yes," he said. "But doctors can't do anything about them. All we can prescribe is rest, liquids and aspirin."

"I knew you'd say that," I said. "Then why did you call?" he wanted to know.

"Because I just wanted to see the record that I called you in case I really got sick."

"It's been noted," he said. "Doctor," I said. "Now what is it?" he said. "I love you," I said.

I heard him about at his secretary. "If anyone calls and says he cut his arm off while raving down a tree, tell him I'm only taking flu calls."

With flu you go through many stages. The first is chills, aching bones, sore throat and sniffles. All you want to do is sleep. This is the best stage, because the days fly by and you really don't care about anything.

The second stage is when you still feel punk, but are aware of what is going on around you. This is the most miserable period. If, for example, your wife leaves you for an hour to buy groceries, it is at that moment that the Roto-Rooter man arrives and says, "I got 200 feet of coil. You think that's enough?"

Or the man from United Parcel Service rings the bell and says, "The people next door aren't home. Mind if I leave the package with you?"

The third stage of flu is when you think you're getting well and start yelling, "I have to get out of this house or I'm crazy."

The truth is, you're not ready to go yet, but depending on the relationship you have with your wife, she will either insist you stay in bed a couple more days, or encourage you to go out in the street and snow.

The most dangerous stage of flu is, strangely, the final one. That's when you think you're all better, but for some reason have become hooked on the daytime soap operas and game shows, and refuse to leave the house because you're afraid you'll miss a sequence.

I guess the best way to tell when you're completely over the flu is to watch one of the game shows on TV. If Candice Bergen can't win \$25,000 for some widow from Baton Rouge and it doesn't bother you, you know it's time to go back to work.

MARY BLUME

France's 'Walls of Light' Face the Darkness

PARIS (HT).—The French.

Henry Adams wrote in "Mont-Saint-Michel and Chartres," "have been shockingly negligent of their greatest artistic glory." Adams was referring to the feeble amount of scholarship on French stained-glass windows, but today his accusation of negligence has become more and more terrible implications. France has 50,000 square meters of stained glass, more than all other countries put together. Nearly half, 30,000 square meters, is in grave danger or in need of constant surveillance.

The dangers range from rain, to which potassium-rich medieval glass is especially vulnerable, to sonic booms, pollution and war. Henri IV's troops fired at the west rose window of Chartres in 1591; during World War II the stained glass of Chartres was stored in soggy cellars. The problem is to conserve and restore what is left without destroying the patina bestowed by time, and a restoration program is under way although there is no certainty that a proper means of protection has been found.

Restoration of the windows of Chartres has been going on with debateable success since the 18th century but, according to Jean-Marie Bettebourg, chief engineer in charge of stained glass at the research laboratories of the Caisse Nationale des Monuments Historiques, it was only after World War II that this serious deterioration of the cathedral's stained glass was noted. Not until 1952 was an international organization of art historians, scientists and artists, the Corpus Vitrearum Medii Aevi, founded to study means of protecting Europe's stained glass. And only in 1973 was the restoration begun of three lancet windows on the west facade of Chartres Cathedral. The results caused an international uproar.

Partly as a measure of self-protection against criticism, partly to explain to the public the problems of the conservation of stained glass, the laboratory of the Monuments Historiques, which is in charge of the restoration program, has mounted a show called "Le Vitrail: Art et Technique" (The Art and Technique of Stained Glass), which will be at the Palais de la Découverte in Paris until September, when it will tour the provinces.

The show is done in the dusty, subterranean tone characteristic of the Palais de la Découverte, Paris's leading science museum for the general public. "What is glass?" asks the first panel, and, unfortunately, stays for an answer. The problems of saving France's stained glass are mentioned and conflicting means of conservation outlined but the urgency is underplayed.

The windows of Bourges Cathedral, for example, are on the schedule for restoration but, according to Mr. Bettebourg, it is already too late to save them.

The highly technical subject of stained-glass conservation became the subject of public controversy with the restoration of the 12th-century lancet windows on Chartres's west facade: the Tree of Jesse, the Passion and the Childhood of Christ. The Tree of Jesse, the French historian Emile Mâle had once said, is the finest example of stained glass and the famous blue of Chartres is like "a call from another world."

Trouble began when the first of the restored windows was replaced and in March, 1976, the School of Pure and Applied Sciences founded the Association pour la Défense des Vitraux de France to halt reckless restoration.



Detail of Chartres Cathedral stained-glass window, where three windows have been restored, and (below) badly peck-marked stained glass at Bourges Cathedral.

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Manessier, who lives near Chartres, noted that "the restored windows no longer reflect the movement of light; they are no longer alive."

Seen from afar, three-quarters of the reds disappear... The famous blue of Chartres has become a pale gray-blue... The discolored restored glass literally jumps out at you.

Critics criticized Manessier. "Alfred Manessier contests the restoration which restores historical truth at the expense of poetry, which kills the windows in order to allow them to live," wrote one.

But some 350 people rallied to Manessier's group, including

The widow of French President Georges Pompidou, artists Jean Bazaine, Joan Miro, Sonia Delaunay, Baronesse Alix de Rothschild and the private secretary of the Pope. The Monuments Historiques was even accused of dirty tricks: Before and after photographs, it was alleged, had been underexposed in pre-restoration shots and overexposed to show the dazzling results of the petrochemical treatments, which consisted of using an aqueous solution called EDTA to remove grime, then coating the windows with a synthetic polyurethane resin called Vitracyl.

The controversy reached a point where then-Minister of Culture François Grouin ordered all stained-glass restoration stopped until Oct. 1, 1977. If at that time no method advanced by the Manessier group or by the Corpus Vitrearum (which had not criticized the Chartres methods) proved better than the ones in use, the green light would be given for the restoration of stained glass in other cathedrals.

The Monuments Historiques says no better ways have been found and so work will proceed. The recently retired head of the Monuments Historiques has been quoted as saying that he fears that the methods used at Chartres and criticized for being too brutal will not be strong enough for the next project, Bourges, where instead of EDTA, abrasion may have to be used.

If there can be no question of the urgency of restoring France's famous "walls of light," it is also evident that the methods being used are frankly experimental. But the work goes on. The rest of Chartres's 2,600 square meters of stained glass will be cleaned before the effect can be ascertained of the use of EDTA.

Viewed on the three windows that have been cleaned, one of three windows of which Henry Adams wrote with such rhapsodic accuracy:

"These three twelfth-century windows, like their contemporary portal outside, and the fleche that goes with them, are the ideals of enthusiasts of medieval art; they are above the level of all known art, in religious form; they are inspired; they are divine!"

But some 350 people rallied to Manessier's group, including

James Earl Ray Gets Back Prison Privileges

Because of his "good behavior" since his escape attempt ended last June, James Earl Ray, the convicted killer of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., has been allowed to rejoin other inmates at Brushy Mountain State Prison in Petros, Tenn. Ray is free between dawn and noon to walk from his cell to the same prison yard he escaped from and to a gymnasium, laundry, library and recreation room. Ray had been in "administrative segregation," an official said, but is now considered a safe risk even though "you can expect any man with a 99-year sentence to think about escaping."



James Earl Ray

Iranian-born Fatemah Sadeghian Milne, who said that she gambled away millions of pounds in three years in London casinos, is facing trial for stealing two rings worth more than \$400,000 from Cartier. Mrs. Milne, 39, is accused of stealing a diamond ring worth \$149,500 (about \$282,000) and a diamond and emerald ring valued at \$80,000 (\$157,000) from Cartier's London shop. It was innocent and that is how I shall plead," she told reporters. Publicity over Mrs. Milne's appearance in the London bankruptcy court joggled the memories of reporters at London's Bow Street magistrate's court. They found that she had appeared there on the theft charges last September under her former married name, Sadeghian. The records show that she was given bail of an undisclosed amount to stand trial in March.

Evel Kline, whose work-furthest privileges were revoked after he failed to return to jail on time three weeks ago, has been transferred from Los Angeles to Wayne's Honor Ranch near Castaic, Calif., where he will work as a gardener. Kline, who has been serving a six-month sentence Nov. 21 for a baseball-bat attack on his former publicity agent, was assigned to the minimum-security section of the 2,800-acre facility. He spent part of his first day signing autographs for fellow inmates. "But it lasted a very short time," an official said. "He's become one of the regular inmates, just like everyone else."

A renowned collector of Soviet avant-garde art, George Costakis, has ended three decades of life in Moscow and flown to the West. Costakis, a Russian-born Greek citizen, who was employed by the

Canadian Embassy, amassed one of the finest collections of modern Soviet art during his years in Moscow. A Canadian Embassy spokesman said that Costakis had flown to Rome and awaiting a visa to take up residence in the United States. Costakis had worked out an agreement with the Soviet government to donate about 80 per cent of his collection to state museums in exchange for the right to 20 per cent of it abroad.

West Berlin has paid \$5,000 the draft of John P. Kenner, "Ich Bin ein Berliner" speaker delivered in 1963. Kenner, a New York actor, was in Berlin at an auction, and that he was alerted to the by the president's widow, Jacqueline Onassis. He said that he thought that it should go to Berlin. A spokesman at the auction house said that the president's widow had bought the document for \$5,000. Mrs. Onassis had would not close who it was.

About 20 young Vietnamese writers clustered in a "literary creation center" for three months produced 21 poems and stories, short plays and 24 operettas according to the Vietnamese agency. The agency said that the asserted tales praised "the Vietnamese people's exploits in the war of resistance against French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists."

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

AUTOMOBILES

MESSAGES, JAN. 28, 1978
3000 HAMILTON, BOSTON
ERSKIN, KANSAS CITY
ERSKIN, KANSAS CITY

MESSAGES, JAN. 27, 1978
COPPER, LAKESIDE, WISCONSIN
HUGGINS, LAKESIDE, WISCONSIN

The above are coded messages from home for subscribers living in the United States. For details: America Calling, P.O. Box 10742, St. Louis, Mo. 63107.

ANNOUNCEMENTS
ANIC: JANUARY SALE, Saturday, January 28, 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. Non-members: 25% off. Members: 30% off. Details: ANIC, P.O. Box 10742, St. Louis, Mo. 63107.

PERSONALS
I LIKE JACK DANIELS and the way he drinks them. Call me on 676-1234. Call me on 676-1234. Call me on 676-1234.

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U.S. INTL. LEGAL SERVICES
16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

ART/ANTIQUES

MESSAGES, JAN. 28, 1978
3000 HAMILTON, BOSTON
ERSKIN, KANSAS CITY
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HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

MESSAGES, JAN. 28, 1978
3000 HAMILTON, BOSTON
ERSKIN, KANSAS CITY
ERSKIN, KANSAS CITY

MESSAGES, JAN. 27, 1978
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REAL ESTATE TO LET/SHARE

MESSAGES, JAN. 28, 1978
3000 HAMILTON, BOSTON
ERSKIN, KANSAS CITY
ERSKIN, KANSAS CITY

MESSAGES, JAN. 27, 1978
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